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SEED DEVELOPMENT IN THE GENUS PEPEROMIA,[x]

BY

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SEED DEVELOPMENT IN THE GENUS PEPEROMIA.

The abnormal embryo sac is doubtless the most interesting feature of the development of the ovule and seed in the genus Peperomia. The first sixteen-nucleate embryo sac, found in Angiosperms, was that discovered by Campbell (6) in 1899, in Peperomia pellucida. Johnson (31), in 1900, first described the origin and development of the endosperm in P. pellucida. He showed that the mature embryo sac of this species contains one egg, one synergid, six nuclei which are cut off singly about the periphery of the sac and which finally degenerate, and eight nuclei which fuse to form the endosperm nucleus. Campbell (7) in 1901, confirmed the work of Johnson in all these features, except the number of synergids, which he thought might often be two. Schnegg (65) in 1902 reported a sixteen-nucleate embryo sac in Gunnera, a genus of the Haloragidaceae not at all closely related to Peperomia of the Piperaceae. Johnson (33) in 1902, showed that two species of the closely related genus Piper have typical eight-nucleate mature embryo sacs. In 1907, Johnson

(35) described a new type of mature embryo sac in Peperomia hispidula, which likewise contained one egg and one synergid, but in which all the remaining fourteen nuclei fuse to form the endosperm nucleus. Ernst (21), in 1908, reported a sixteen-nucleate sac in Gunnera macrophylla. In 1908 Brown (4) reported for three more species of Peperomia embryo sacs essentially similar to that of P. pellucida, and also discovered evanescent walls following the first and second nuclear divisions in the sac. Miss Stephens (70), in 1909, described sixteen-nucleate embryo sacs for three different genera of the Penaeaceae, a family not closely related to the Piperaceae or the Haloragidaceae. Modilewski (51 and 53), in 1909 and 1911, found sixteen-nucleate sacs in two species of the Euphorbiaceae, which again are not closely related to any family in which this type of embryo sac had hitherto been found. Johnson (36), in 1910, reported a typical eight-nucleate sac in another species of Piper. Samuels (60), in 1912, extended the work of Schnegg and of Ernst on the genus Gunnera.

Since 1899, sixteen-nucleate embyro sacs, in which the arrangement of nuclei differs considerably in the different

species have been found to occur in at least a half-dozen genera, distributed among four very distantly related families of angiosperms.

In pursuit of additional evidence upon the significance of the abnormal embryo sac in the genus Peperomia, a study of the development of several species not hitherto investigated, was undertaken. The species studied were: P. reflexa A. Dietr., P. verticillata A. Dietr., P. scandens Ruiz et Pav., P. metallica Lind. et Rod., P. Fraseri var. resediflora C. DC., P.blanda, H., B., et K., P. galioides H., B., et K., and P. Langsdorffii Miq.

Piper tuberculatum Jacq., an arborescent species belonging to a very closely related genus, was also examined.

Most of the material used in this study was from Jamaican plants. It was in part collected from living plants in Jamaica[x], and in part, - the chief portion - from Jamaican plants growing in the greenhouse of the Johns Hopkins Univer-

[x] The material was collected and fixed at Cinchona by Professor D. S. Johnson on visits made to Jamaica in 1903, 1906, and 1910. The expedition of 1903 was aided by a grant from the Botanical Society of America, that of 1906 from the Bache Fund, and that of 1910 from The Johns Hopkins University.

sity at Homewood, which were brought back by the Johns Hopkins University Botanical Expedition of 1910.

The plants of Peperomia scandens, Peperomia Langsdorfii, and Piper tuberculatum, from which flower-spikes were collected, were directly determined by Dr. Casimir de Candolle from portions of the plants sent to him. The plants of Peperomia reflexa, P. verticillata, P. metallica, P. blanda, and P. galioides, were carefully compared with herbarium specimens of these species, which had been determined by the same authority. The material of P. Fraseri var. resediflora, the only remaining species studied, was obtained from a plant, labeled P. resedaeflora, in the greenhouse of the "Pflanzenphysiologisches Institut" in Munich.

The material was killed and fixed in medium chromo-acetic, in acetic acid and absolute alcohol, or in Flemming's fluid. The first mentioned was generally the most satisfactory.

The stains used were Haidenhain's iron-alum haematoxylin, counterstained in Orange G. ; and Flemming's triple. The former combination was more satisfactory for the younger stages, while the latter was better for the later stages, in

which the embryo and endosperm were formed.

For the sake of clearness, each species will be described separately, after which the general considerations will be taken up.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEPEROMIA REFLEXA A. DIETR.

Peperomia reflexa A. Dietr., being typical of the series of Peperomias studied, will first be considered somewhat in detail. Part of the material of this species was collected on rocks at 5000 ft. elevation near Cinchona, where it grew on the dry south side of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. Most of the material, however, was collected in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University at Homewood. One of the greenhouse plants had been brought from Jamaica, and the other had been collected by Professor C. J. Chamberlain in March, 1908, at Xalapa, Mexico.

The flower in this species consists of two stamens and a single carpel, which is sessile in the axil of a peltate bract (Fig. 4). These bracts, which are homologous with leaves, rather closely resemble in shape the peltate leaves

of some species of this genus (i. e. those of P. arifolia).

There is no evidence -- not even rudiments -- of calyx or corolla. The flowers are borne upon a terminal spike, which measures about 15 - 25 mm. in length and 1.5-2.0 mm. in diameter. The flowers are arranged in such a close cylindrical spiral or helix that a cross-section of the spike frequently shows from five to seven flowers in almost the same plane. In the early stages the flowers are completely covered by the overlapping bracts, the upper edge of each bract being outside, -- a necessary result of the acropetal mode of development of flowers and bracts on the spike. In each carpel is borne a single, orthotropous ovule, with a single integument (Fig. 4). The sessile stigma, with its numberous finger-like papillae, is limited to the anterior or lower part of the carpel, the stylar canal opening just above the stigma.

The bracts and their axillary flowers have their origin in the periblem and their development, so far as observed, very closely coincides with that described by Schmitz (64) for P. urocarpa Fisch. et Mey. (P. ionophylla Griseb.)

The flowers are not only initiated in acropetal suc-

cession, but they reach maturity in the same order, there being a great deal of difference between those at the base and those at the apex of the spike, especially in the earlier stages of development. In this character the flowers of Peperomia are to be distinguished from those of the genus Piper in so far as the species examined in this study are concerned. In the latter the flowers originate acropetally on the spike, but they all reach maturity at practically the same time.

As is characteristic for all xerophytic species, seen by the writer, each flower with its subtending bract is sunk in a depression in the inflorescence axis. The depth of the depression may practically equal, or even slightly exceed, the height of the ovule ; and this relation obtains without much change from the time the primary archesporial cell is differentiated up until about the time of pollination. About this time the nucellus begins to increase in size by the development of perisperm, and the diamond-shaped border of the cup increases in height around the developing fruit, until at maturity, the fruit projects about one-third of its length (Fig. 18). Sometimes the margin of the cup extends out

practically as far as the outer end of the ripe fruit. The borders of these cups constitute ridges between the flowers, and the tops of these ridges and also the peduncle of the spike are rather thickly beset with simple, sharp-pointed hairs (Fig. ~~18~~ 19). These hairs each consist of four to eight cells, including the basal cell, arranged uniserially, and measure from .15 mm. to .30 mm. in length. Among these hairs on the rachis and on the peduncle of the spike, and also on the carpels and bracts, there are glandular trichomes each consisting of three cells, -- a basal cell belonging to the epidermis, a short stalk-cell and an enlarged terminal cell which usually has the shape of a much-flattened oblate spheroid or door-knob (Fig. ~~19~~ 19). As Haberlandt (26, pp. 444-455) suggests, these trichomes probably serve for the excretion of water (as hydathodes), or at least for the absorption of water. According to Solereder(69), hydathodes of this kind occur not only in Peperomia, but also in the related genera, Saururus and Piper.

Large oil-cells are present in the rachis, bracts, and carpel. Starch grains are abundant in the rachis and bracts.

The anthers, as in all other species of Peperomia, are bilocular. The masses of archesporium in the stamen, when fully differentiated, show about twenty-five cells in cross-section. The tapetum, which is organized very early, consists of a single layer of cells. This layer entirely lines the pollen sac, and thus completely surrounds the male sporogenous tissue. At first it is rather thin, but the cells increase in size until they are quite large, reaching their greatest relative size about the time of the formation of the tetrads of microspores (Fig. ~~11~~ 20). The walls of the pollen sacs are three cells thick, -- the epidermis, the endothecium, and a more or less complete and very thin layer inside the endothecium. This is exclusive of the tapetum. The microspores are formed by the time that the primary archesporial cell in the nucellus of the same flower has cut off the parietal cell. The walls of the microspores immediately become somewhat thickened. The microspores, which are uninucleate at first, become binucleate before the nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell of the same flower divides. The walls of the pollen grains increase in thickness, and become roughened on the outside. Their nuclei

do not divide further before germination. The mature microspore is therefore binucleate, and no cross-wall is formed between the nuclei. The tapetum and the thin layer of cells just inside the endothecium have practically disappeared by the time the microspores have become binucleate, and the endothecium has become fully developed. The pollen is shed sometime after the embryo sac of the same flower becomes eight-nucleate and before it becomes sixteen-nucleate. This is later than it occurs in P. pellucida (Johnson, 31). Very few pollen-tubes were seen, and none of those seen were in good condition. The details of the germination of the pollen were not made out.

The embryo sac and seed develop in a manner closely similar to that described by Campbell (6 and 7) and by Johnson (31) for P. pellucida. The primary archesporial cell is single and subepidermal (Fig. 1). It divides to form a tapetal cell, and the definitive archesporial cell,[x] or the embryo sac mother-cell, as it has sometimes been called,

[x] The definitive archesporial cell is to be distinguished from the primary archesporial cell which is the parent of the definitive archesporial cell plus the tapetal or parietal cell.

(Fig. 2). At the time of this division of the primary archesporial cell, the integument has grown about half-way up to the apex of the nucellus. The tapetal cell by repeated division gives rise to a cap of parietal cells. This cap of tapetum becomes two or three cells thick before the nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell divides, and three cell-layers in thickness is about the limit of its development (Fig. 3).

The reduction of chromosomes probably occurs in the first two divisions of the nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell, as is indicated by the presence of synapsis before the first division (Fig. 5). In this respect the behavior is the same as that reported by Johnson for P. hispidula.

The nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell divides to two (Fig. 6), and these two divide to four nuclei (Figs. 7-8), which usually at least are arranged tetrahedrally, - that is, the four nuclei occupy the four corners of an imaginary tetrahedron (Fig. 7). The central part of the embryo sac, from this stage onward, is occupied by a large vacuole. As was shown by Brown (4) in P. Sintenisii and in P. arifolia, and by Brown and Sharp (5) in Epipactis, the nuclei resulting from the first two divisions of the nucleus of the embryo sac

mother-cell are frequently separated by more or less complete rudimentary or evanescent walls (Figs. 6 and 8). It is possible that these rudimentary walls are always formed following the first two divisions of the nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell, but that they are so evanescent that they are not often seen. No case was found in which the wall following the first division had persisted until the second division, and the walls following the second division, so far as observed, always disappeared before the third division in the embryo sac.

Each of the first four nuclei divides, giving rise to eight nuclei (Fig. 9), which are scattered in the peripheral layer of cytoplasm surrounding the large central vacuole. No signs of separating walls were seen at this stage.

Each of these eight nuclei divides, thus giving rise to sixteen free nuclei in the embryo sac, distributed in the same way as were the eight (Fig. 10). Soon after this stage is reached, a portion of the cytoplasm near the micropyle, together with a nucleus, is cut off by a wall from the rest of the sac, and becomes the oösphere or egg (Figs. ~~11-12~~ 13-14).

A smaller portion of the cytoplasm very near the egg, together with a nucleus, is cut off by a wall and becomes a synergid, the only one formed in the sac (Fig. ~~12~~ 14). It is probable that the egg and synergid arise from sister nuclei, but no definite evidence for this was seen. Of the remaining nuclei, a number varying from six to eight in different embryo sacs, is cut off singly from the rest of the embryo sac by saucer-shaped walls (Fig. ~~11~~ 13). A small portion of cytoplasm is cut off with each of these nuclei. These peripheral nuclei, as they were called by Johnson (31), take no further part in development and finally degenerate, being crushed by the developing endosperm. The remaining nuclei, varying from six to eight in different embryo sacs, become grouped together usually near the center of the embryo sac (Fig. ~~14~~ 11) and fuse to form the endosperm nucleus (Fig. ~~13~~ 12). The number of nuclei taking part in the formation of the endosperm nucleus, and consequently the number of peripheral nuclei left over, may vary to a greater extent than to the limits observed. The endosperm nucleus is formed in essentially the same manner as that of P. pellucida (Johnson, 31).

The embryo sac evidently enters upon a resting stage

after four nuclei are formed and before these divide to eight. This is indicated by the fact that a much larger proportion of four-nucleate sacs are found in the preparations than of two-nucleate or eight-nucleate sacs. A number of slides, containing all stages from the definite archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac, were carefully looked over, and an accurate count made to determine this proportion, with the following result: Six two-nucleate sacs, thirty-five four-nucleate sacs, and seven eight-nucleate sacs. The significance of this relation will be considered in the general discussion.

In nearly all cases, which were at a stage where this could be determined, it was observed that the endosperm nucleus divides before the male nucleus actually fuses with the nucleus of the egg (Figs. ~~11-12~~ 13-14). In most instances, however, the male nucleus was present in the egg, where it usually remains for some considerable time before fusing with the egg nucleus. The presence of the male nucleus in the embryo-sac may produce a stimulus which causes the endosperm nucleus to begin its development. This would seem to be in accord with Czapek's (15,p. 127) statement that the swelling of the ovary, in plants, after pollination, is caused by cer-

tain soluble substances (Hormones) emanating from the pollen. The first division of the endosperm nucleus and all subsequent divisions of the resulting endosperm nuclei are mitotic, as is shown by the presence of typical spindles, etc. It is true that the equatorial plate is very broad in these spindles, a condition probably correlated with the presence of the large number of chromosomes contributed by the six or eight constituent nuclei fusing to form the endosperm nucleus, but this was not determined by counting.

Each division of the endosperm nucleus is followed by a cell-wall, from the start, -- the first wall being parallel with the long axis of the fruit, or nearly so (Fig. 13 ~~11~~). The endosperm continues its development until, in the mature fruit, there is a mass showing about twenty-five cells in median longitudinal section (Fig. 16 ~~14~~), and which is usually almost spherical in shape except for the depression in the micropylar side occupied by the undifferentiated embryo. The nucleus of each cell of the endosperm usually contains several nucleoli, the number observed varying from one to six.

After the male nucleus has fused with the nucleus of

the egg, the development of the embryo begins. The fertilized egg divides to a two-celled embryo, by a wall longitudinal to the nucellus (Fig. 15). The cells of the embryo continue to multiply until, in the apparently mature seed, there are about twenty cells in a median longitudinal section. The mature embryo shows no differentiation externally in any way except that it is somewhat flattened on the micropylar side. No suspensor is formed, and there is no indication of cotyledons or other organs (Fig. 16).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEPEROMIA VERTICILLATA A. DIETR.

Peperomia verticillata A. Dietr., as used by de Candolle (9), is listed in the Index Kewensis as P. pulchella A. Dietr., while the name P. verticillata A. Dietr. is given as a synonym in the latter work.

Part of the material for the study of this species was collected near Cinchona, Jamaica, where the plants grew on rocks and trees, at an elevation of 5,000 feet. But most of the material was collected in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University from two plants which had been brought from Jamaica.

The flower-spikes of P. verticillata average fully three times as long as those of P. reflexa, with a range of two to nine centimeters in length. They are much less fleshy, and this condition, together with other characters of the plant, indicate that it is less strongly xerophytic in structure than the species first considered. The flowers, which are very similar to those of P. reflexa, are not nearly so closely crowded on the mature spike, but are loosely scattered along the axis. The bracts, trichomes, and oil-cells of the inflorescence axis resemble those of the former species. In this species the starch grains are strikingly abundant in the bracts.

The development of the stamen and pollen showed no essential difference from that of the former species, although the tapetal cells were larger and more conspicuous here (Fig. ~~11~~ 20).

The development of the carpel and ovule from the differentiation of the primary archesporial cell (Fig. ~~13~~ 21) to the practically mature fruit is essentially the same as in P. reflexa, except for some anomalous cases, which will be described later. The nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell

shows synapsis before it divides. Evanescent walls frequently more or less completely separate the nuclei in the two-nucleate and four-nucleate stages of the embryo sac. ~~(Fig. 30).~~ The mature embryo sac contains sixteen nuclei (Fig. ~~16~~ 22). An egg and one synergid are cut off from the rest of the sac. Of the remaining fourteen nuclei, at least six are individually cut off as peripherals, and at least six others fuse together to form the endosperm nucleus. There can be very little doubt that the combined number of peripheral and endosperm nuclei is fourteen as it is in P. reflexa, and the number of each probably varies, as it does in that species.

As in P. reflexa, relatively many more four-nucleate embryo sacs were found that two-nucleate or eight-nucleate ones ; thus indicating that there is a resting stage after the sac becomes four-nucleate.

The abnormal lobing of the ovules is the most interesting feature in the development of this species. A very large percentage of the ovules do not develop in the manner typical for this genus, but become more or less lobed (Figs. ~~17-21~~ 23-27). The carpel, which encloses an abnormal lobed ovule, seems altogether normal. The irregularity is confined to

the nucellus and integument within. Instead of the simple, ellipsoidal ovule, usual in Peperomia, we often have a two-lobed structure, one lobe developing an embryo sac, and the other usually remaining sterile (Figs. ~~17~~ 24, 26, & 27). The notch between the fertile and sterile lobes does not extend clear to the base of the ovule, but only about one-half to three-fourths of the distance (Figs. ~~18-19~~ 24 & 26) — so that this lobing may be looked upon as a forking or branching of the ovule, somewhat similar to that reported by Hofmeister (30) in Morus alba.

The sterile lobe is generally larger than the fertile lobe, so that less than half of the tissue of the ovule takes part in the formation of the seed. The fertile lobe is the only part of the ovule which develops an integument, (Fig. ~~18-20~~ 26), and this integument may vary greatly. In normal, unlobed ovules the integument is two cells thick except at the apex where it is thicker around the micropyle. In the abnormal, lobed ovules, it is frequently more than two cells thick, and is usually irregular in shape, and it is often more or less incomplete. The fertile lobe develops into a ripe seed, which is more or less deformed by the presence of

the sterile lobe. The latter may cause a flattening of one side of the seed, or there may be a depression in one side of the seed due to its presence (Fig. ~~29~~ 28). The sterile lobe is always more or less cut up into smaller lobes (Figs. ~~31~~ 24-26), and this subdivision is extremely irregular and often very complex. The sterile lobes often contain large oil-cells, which are regularly found in the carpels, bracts, and rachis, but are not present in the normal ovules, nor in the fertile lobes of these lobed ovules.

Frequently, in young ovules, one or more of these sterile lobes appear potentially able to form an embryo sac, as indicated by its shape and its affinity for certain stains, and sometimes by the presence of cells which appear to be sporogenous in character. In fact a few cases were found in which two lobes of the ovule were fertile, each having an embryo sac and a separate integument. But no ovule was found in which more than one embryo had been initiated. In this respect, the phenomenon resembles the similar abnormality in Morus alba (Hofmeister, 30), in which, in all the investigated cases, the ovules aborted after the egg apparatus was formed.

The flower-spikes, which showed this abnormality, were all obtained from the two plants in the greenhouse at the Botanical Garden of The Johns Hopkins University. No such cases were found in the Jamacian material. It may be concluded that the greenhouse environment was responsible for the phenomenon, but this seems improbable when we take into consideration the fact that almost nothing of this kind was seen in the half-dozen other greenhouse species, which were studied in detail. On one plant of P. verticillata, which grew in the greenhouse, nearly one-half of the ovules were of this lobed sort. In fact, in some spikes of this plant every ovule was lobed or branched. On the other plant, a very much smaller proportion of the ovules showed this abnormality.

Whether these abnormal structures have more than a teratological significance is difficult to determine. Their relative abundance may indicate that they have some phylogenetic suggestion. It may be an approach to a condition of more than one ovule in a carpel, and may be of atavistic significance.

More than one ovule in a carpel was the prevailing

condition in the ancestors of the Piperaceae, if the theory of Lotsy (43) or of Hallier (28), be accepted, for both of these authors believe that the Piperaceae have descended from the Magnoliaceae. Of this latter family of ten or eleven genera, all but one (Illicium) have more than one ovule in each carpel. And the same thing is true, if we accept the phylogenetic view embodied in the classification of the Engler-Gilg Syllabus (18, p. 157). The Saururaceae, which according to that grouping is the lowest family of the Piperales, has multiovulate carpels, and the carpels of certain of the Casuarinaceae, the family next below the Piperales, may sometimes contain two ovules.

Schwere (66), working on Taraxacum, found a case in which two embryo sacs developed in one nucellus, each giving rise to a normal embryo. Phylogenetically considered, he pointed out that we have here one megasporangium with two megaspores, and he considers it an atavistic appearance, an illustration of Hofmeister's ingenious and masterly work on the genetic relationship between Phanerogams and Cryptograms.

Hofmeister (30) considered the abnormal division of the nucellus in Morus alba as a monstrosity, although it was of frequent occurrence. The cases of Morus differ from those

of Peperomia in that the two parts or lobes of the nucellus of the former are always both enclosed by the same inner integument, while in the latter the two parts or lobes of the nucellus are never enclosed by the same integument.

Braun (3) refers to these cases of Morus, (Hofmeister, 30), as false polyembryony (unachten Polyembryonie), and they have been so classified by later authors (Ernst, 19 ; Coulter and Chamberlain, 14). The reason for this is not plain, for there is no statement in Hofmeister's brief description that any embryos were really initiated. Since no case was found in P. verticillata, in which more than one embryo was initiated in the ovule, it is inappropriate to consider this a case of polyembryony or pseudopolyembryony,as it has been called.

In Coffea arabica, Hanausek (29) found actual polyembryony, as he called it, in which two to three embryos were formed in branches of the nucellus, one embryo developing in each branch. The abnormal branching of the nucellus in Coffea resembles that in P. verticillata, although the storage material in the former is endosperm, while in the latter it is chiefly perisperm.

This case of Coffea and the one of Taraxacum, mentioned above, and other similar cases have been classed under pseudopolyembryony by later writers, but since they are cases of the occurrence of more than one embryo in a single seed, no good reason is apparent for calling the phenomena false polyembryony. It is true that these cases, in which more than one embryo arises in one nucellus, -- each in a separate embryo sac, -- are quite different from the ordinary cases of polyembryony ; but they do not differ from them in the essential character (or fact) of polyembryony, that is, the initiation of more than one embryo in one ovule.

Two ovules, each surrounded by a separate inner integument, and each containing an embryo sac, and both inside a common outer integument, were described and figured by Schacht (61, Pl. III, Fig. 18) in Orchis Morio. Braun (3) was of the opinion that these twin-ovules, as he called them, arose by division of the nucellus, rather than by a growing together of two nucelli. He was led to this view by the appearance inside of the common outer integument of two entirely separate inner integuments.

In Monotropa Hypopitys, Schacht (61, p. 40) found a

quite similar case, in which two embryo sacs filled with endosperm were surrounded by a single simple integument.

The case of Orchis latifolia, described and figured by Schleiden (63, p. 599, Pl. 6, Fig. 2), is, as suggested by Strasburger (72), doubtless to be interpreted in the same way as Schacht's twin-ovules in Orchis Morio (61).

Strasburger (72) described a case, similar to that found in Orchis Morio, in a closely related orchid, Gymnadenia conopsea, in which each of the two embryo sacs already contained an embryo.

Luerssen (44) mentioned a similar case, which he found in Iris sibirica.

While the abnormally branched or lobed ovules in Peperomia verticillata, Monotropa, Morus, Coffea, Iris, Gymnadenia, and Orchis all resemble each other in the occurrence of two embryo sacs in one nucellus, -- there are, with respect to the integuments, at least four different classes: (1) That represented by Peperomia in which each fertile lobe of the nucellus has an independent single integument, (2) That represented by Monotropa in which both embryo sacs were surrounded by the same single integument, (3) That repre-

sented by Morus, the ovules of which have two integuments, in which both embryo sacs were within the same inner integument, (4) That represented by Gymnadenia and Orchis in which each lobe has a separate inner integument but both lobes are within a common outer integument. It seems that in cases like Morus and Monotropa, we have two gametophytes developed within a single megasporangium, although divided or forked, for it is still all inside of the single integument or inside the inner integument, if there be two. And it may be but a step from this to cases like Peperomia and Orchis, which if they have more than teratological significance, probably either represent an approach to a condition of more than one ovule in a carpel, or they constitute atavistic appearances of a similar condition.

PEPEROMIA SCANDENS RUIZ ET PAV.

The material for the study of Peperomia scandens Ruiz et Pav. was all collected, in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University at Homewood, from a plant, which was brought from Jamaica. In its native habitat, the plant com-

monly grows at low altitudes as an epiphyte upon the trunks of trees.

The flower-spikes of P. scandens are about the same length and about the same diameter as those of P. reflexa. The most obvious differences are that the mature fruits of the former are hardly at all sunk in the axis, while those of the latter are deeply sunken (Figs. 4, 18, 33, 34), and that the fruits of the former have long, curved beaks, while the latter have only very short straight beaks. The carpel of P. scandens is sessile in the axil of a peltate bract, which closely resembles that of the two preceding species. Up to the sixteen-nucleate stage of the embryo sac, the carpel is sunk in the spike to such a depth that the stigma and beak of the carpel barely project outside the surface. At this stage, the stalk of the bract is entirely sunken in a separate cavity just below the one containing the carpel, -- only the shield-like top of the bract being outside. It is not until after the embryo sac is mature that the developing fruit is pushed out. The flowers and consequently the fruits are just about as much crowded in this species as they are in P. reflexa. There are no hairs on the rachis between the

flowers as there are in P. reflexa, but there are a few on the peduncle of the spike. The absence of hairs on the rachis, together with the exserted fruits and thinner epidermis, indicates that this species is less xerophytic than P. reflexa. In all essential particulars the flowers and fruits of P. scandens closely resemble those of the two preceding species.

In the development of the stamen and pollen, this species very closely coincides with that of P. verticillata.

The development of the carpel and ovule from the differentiation of the primary archesporial cell to the practically mature fruit is essentially the same as in P. reflexa. The nucleus of the embryo sac mother-cell goes into synapsis before division. Evanescent cell-walls frequently appear between the nuclei following the first and second divisions in the embryo sac (Figs. 29-32). The mature sac contains sixteen nuclei, of which one becomes the egg and one becomes the single synergid (Fig. 35). Of the remaining fourteen nuclei, a number varying from six to nine are cut off as peripherals, and there is little doubt that the endosperm nucleus is made up by the fusion of the remainder of the fourteen, although in

many cases the number could not be positively determined.

The difficulty in determining the exact number of nuclei which fuse to make up the endosperm nucleus in any species of Peperomia, studied by the writer, is the fact that usually, if not always, a part of the nucleoli fuse during the process of fusion of the nuclei. The nucleoli are excellent indicators of the number of component nuclei as long as they remain distinct. But it is comparatively rare that one finds in his preparations complete groups of fusing endosperm nuclei, in which no nucleoli have yet fused. It is true that the lobes of the endosperm nucleus and the relative size of the nucleoli can frequently be relied upon to indicate to what extent fusion has proceeded, but not after the fusion is complete.

A resting stage evidently occurs in this species after the embryo sac has reached the four-nucleate stage, as shown by the relatively greater number of four-nucleate sacs than of two-nucleate or eight-nucleate ones. In forty-two ovules, taken at random, ten two-nucleate sacs, thirty four-nucleate ones, and twelve eight-nucleate ones were found.

PEPEROMIA METALLICA LINDEN ET RODIGAS.

The material for the study of Peperomia metallica Lind. et Rod. was obtained from a plant growing in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University at Homewood.

In the original description of this plant by Rodigas (59), there was no description of the flowers, and it seems that none has been published since*. In fact Linden and Rodigas were not absolutely sure that the plant was a Peperomia, although they named it and described it as such. The flowers, however, leave no doubt that the plant is a true Peperomia. They are borne on a spike, which varies from 3.5 cm. to 7.5 cm. in length, and which is rather slender, resembling that of P. verticillata in size ; and the flowers are loosely scattered along the spike and are only slightly sunken in the axis. The rachis is smooth except for the presence of hydathodes very similar to those in the other species of Peperomia. The flower consists of two stamens and a single carpel, the latter being sessile in the axil of a peltate

* Dr. Casimir de Candolle writes me that his unpublished manuscripts contain a diagnosis of this species including the flowers.

bract, which very closely resembles those of the other species of the same genus, studied by the writer. The anthers are bilocular ; the stigma is sessile and penicillate ; and the carpel contains a single orthotropous ovule. In fact, the whole flower and all its parts closely resemble those found in other Peperomias.

The development of the carpel and ovule from the differentiation of the primary archesporial cell up to the four-nucleate stage of the embryo sac is essentially the same as that observed in P. reflexa. The nucleus of the definitive archesporial cell or embryo sac mother-cell shows synapsis before division.

A striking abnormality was observed in this species. The single plant, cultivated in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University, when flowering in the autumn of 1912, bore only four or five spikes each of which was interrupted by a zone of small vegetative leaves, as shown in Fig. ~~29~~ 36. Flowers are borne on the spike both above and below this zone of leaves, being more distant from each other just above the zone of leaves than they are below it. In other words, in the arrangement of the flowers, the part of the spike above

the leaves and the part below the leaves each resembles a whole normal spike of this species, -- that is, it is much as though there was one normal spike above another. In this respect these abnormal interrupted spikes remind one of the similar, though normal, phenomenon in Callistemon, the inflorescence axis of which continues to grow after flowering, and produces a zone of vegetative leaves, and then later another zone of flowers, and so on. An approach to this condition is normally found in Ananas sativa, in which the inflorescence axis continues to grow and produces vegetative leaves above the fruits. This phenomenon has also been found as an abnormality in Pinus, Larix and Rosa. ~~and Opuntia.~~ But in none of these cases, so far as known to the writer, is there a second zone of flowers formed, as there is in Callistemon and in Peperomia metallica.

Dr. Casimir de Candolle writes me that these interrupted spikes are not present in his two herbarium specimens of P. metallica. And further, he thinks that the peculiar spikes constitute a teratological case, of which he has found striking examples in several species of Piper, and also in some Peperomias. In P. Fraseri C. DC. (P. resedaeflora Lind.

et André) particularly, he has seen some spikes in which a few scattered bracts were replaced by small undeveloped vegetative leaves.

At a subsequent blooming of the plant in the greenhouse at Homewood, only six of the abnormal spikes appeared while at least twice that number were normal. One of the abnormal ones showed the small vegetative leaves scattered considerably along the axis.

A close examination of the interrupted zone shows that a few of the leaves have flowers in their axils.

The writer believes with de Candolle that these abnormal spikes have only teratological significance.

PEPEROMIA FRASERI VAR. RESEDIFLORA C. DC.

The flower-spikes of Peperomia Fraseri var. resediflora C. DC. (P. resedaeflora Linden et André), which were used in this study, were collected by Professor D. S. Johnson in 1901 in the greenhouse of the "Pflanzenphysiologisches Institut" in Munich.

This species is peculiar for a Peperomia, in that it has compound flower-spikes. In the genus Peperomia, which comprises some four hundred species, nearly all have the flowers in simple spikes. But in this species the flowers are borne in conical panicles with a central axis and numerous lateral branches, the flowers being sessile in the axils of bracts, and limited in their distribution to the branches of the inflorescence, except the apical portion of the central axis, as is usual in paniculate inflorescences.

The development of the carpel and ovule, from the definitive archesporial cell, or embryo sac mother-cell stage up to the sixteen-nucleate embryo sac stage, coincides very closely with that of P. reflexa. In several cases rudimentary or evanescent walls were clearly visible in the two- and four-nucleate stages.

PEPEROMIA BLANDA H., B., ET K.

The material for the study of P. blanda H., B., et K. was collected in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University at Homewood.

The development of the embryo sac from the embryo sac mother-cell stage to the 16-nucleate stage closely resembles that of P. reflexa. Evanescent walls were seen in the two- and four-nucleate stages (Fig. ~~35~~ 37). The number of peripheral nuclei cut off in the mature sac is about eight, and seems to vary above and below that number.

This species differs from the others examined in this study, in that the stigma is both above and below the external opening of the stylar canal, and is not limited to the anterior or lower part of the carpel.

Two cases were found in which the ovule was lobed in a manner similar to those of P. verticillata. And three cases were observed in which there were two ovules in one carpel. These lobed ovules and twin-ovules doubtless have the same significance as the lobed ovules of P. verticillata.

Baillon (2, p. 140) calls attention to an approach to the anatropous condition in the ovules of this species, and states that the ovule is inclined toward the anterior side of the ovary. An examination of a number of ovules, however, shows that this feature is not constant. In fact, the ovules are usually inclined toward the axis of the in-

florescence, that is, toward the posterior side of the ovary, but the micropyle may be either anterior or posterior to the apex of the ovule.

PEPEROMIA GALIOIDES H., B., ET K.

The flower-spikes for the study of P. galioides H., B., et K. were collected in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University at Homewood. The plant, from which they were obtained, was collected near Cinchona in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, where it grew on the crags on the flank of John Crow Peak.

The development of the embryo sac from the stage of the definitive archesporial cell, or embryo sac mother-cell, to the sixteen-nucleate embryo sac, is essentially the same as that of P. reflexa. Evanescent walls were seen in the four-nucleate stage.

PEPEROMIA LANGSDORFFII MIQ.

The material used in the study of P. Langsdorffii Miq.

was collected in the greenhouse of The Johns Hopkins University at Homewood.

The development of the embryo sac, from the embryo sac mother-cell stage to the two-nucleate embryo sac, is essentially the same as that of P. reflexa. Evanescent walls were observed in the two-nucleate embryo sac.

PIPER TUBERCULATUM JACQ.

The only species of the genus Piper examined in this study was the arborescent species P. tuberculatum Jacq. The flower-spikes were collected from a tree twenty feet in height, which was growing in the forest on the flanks of John Crow Peak at about 5300 feet altitude, near Cinchona, in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. Part of the material was collected and fixed in June, 1906, by Professor D. S. Johnson. The remainder was collected from the same tree by Mr. Jonas Walker, Caretaker of the Cinchona Gardens, at intervals from July 8 to October 30, 1912, and as collected it was immediately put into a solution consisting of four per cent formalin in seventy per cent alcohol,* in which it remained for several

*The formula for this solution was kindly furnished to me by Dr. Charles J. Chamberlain.

weeks, until it was sent, and while on the way, from Jamaica to Baltimore. It was then run up through the alcohols as though it had been fixed.

In this species the flower consists of four stamens and a single pistil, which is sessile in the axil of a short, club-shaped, hairy bract. At the apex of the ovary there are three short spreading stigmas, and this indicates that the pistil is compound, consisting in its morphological origin of three carpels. In each ovary there is borne a single, orthotropous ovule with two integuments (Fig. 42). The anthers are four-locular. There is no evidence, — not even rudiments, of calyx or corolla. The flowers are borne on long slender spikes, which bear a close resemblance to those of many Peperomias.

The flowers are closely crowded on the spike. While it is true that they are initiated acropetally, they do not reach maturity in this succession, but they all mature at practically the same time. In this latter particular, they differ from those of the genus Peperomia.

The development of the embryo sac in Piper tuberculatum is closely similar to that described by Johnson (33 and 36) for Piper medium, Piper umbellata, and Piper betel var.

monoicum.

The primary archesporial cell is single and it is subepidermal (Fig. 38). This cell divides transversely, the upper cell being a parietal or tapetal cell, and the lower cell being the definitive archesporial cell (Fig. 39). The parietal or tapetal cell divides to form a layer four or five cells thick in the mature nucellus. The definitive archesporial cell develops directly into the embryo sac, without cutting off any megaspores.

The nucleus of the definitive archesporial cell, or embryo sac mother-cell (Fig. 40), divides to two (Figs. 41-42), and these two divide to four nuclei (Fig. 43). These divisions are not followed by walls, even evanescent ones. The nuclei of the embryo sac at the four-nucleate stage always have the linear arrangement or a close approach to it (Fig. 43). Not a single case of tetrahedral arrangement, as is found in Peperomia, was observed. Each of the four nuclei divides once more, giving rise to an eight-nucleate embryo sac, which contains an egg, two synergids, two polar nuclei, and three antipodals (Fig. 44). Thus it very closely resembles those found in other species of Piper, and is typi-

cal of those found in the vast majority of angiosperms which have been investigated. There is some evidence that one of the male nuclei takes part in the formation of the endosperm nucleus.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Whether the sixteen-nucleate embryo sac of Peperomia is to be regarded as primitive, or not, depends upon the homologies assumed or proven for the various structures found in this unusual type of embryo sac. In view of this, and since no axial row of megaspores is formed, the first question that naturally arises is whether the first four nuclei in the embryo sac are the morphological equivalents of four megaspore nuclei.

It is quite generally agreed that the cells of the axial row in the nucellus formed by the division of the definitive archesporial cell in most angiosperms are homologous with those having a similar development in Gymnosperms, and in both cases they are almost universally known as megaspores. There exists a further homology, although not quite

so close a one between the megaspores of Angiosperms and Gymnosperms and those of the heterosporous Pteridophytes. The tetrads of microspores, also, in each of these groups are homologous with each other, in a slightly different degree, with the megaspores in the same group. The evidence for these views has been well presented by Strasburger(73 and 75), Overton (56 and 57), Juel (37), Körnicke (41), Coulter (13), and others.

That the first four nuclei in the embryo sac of Peperomia are homologous with megaspore nuclei seems equally clear. The following facts indicate the correctness of this conception:-

1. The cell, the nucleus of which gives rise to these first four nuclei, may be considered, without valid objection, a megaspore mother-cell. It is developed in the position of the axial row. It is derived from a single primary archesporial cell, which cuts off a single tapetal cell. In fact, its position and whole antecedent development, being so closely similar to that so generally found in angiosperms, constitute a strong bit of positive evidence for the view that it is a megaspore mother-cell.

2. As is evidenced by the occurrence of synapsis in the nucleus of the definitive archesporial cell, preceding its division, the two divisions by which these four nuclei are formed are the reduction divisions, as is the case in the two divisions to form the megaspore nuclei in all other plants, in which they are formed, -- so far as they have been investigated. In rare cases like that of Alchemilla speciosa (Murbeck 54 and 55, Strasburger 74), in which apparent megaspore-formation occurs without reduction of chromosomes, there is no sexual fusion in the initiation of the embryo which is later developed in the embryo sac. Therefore, as Strasburger contends, such abnormal cases cannot be considered examples of true megaspore-formation. The presence of the reduction divisions is considered by some workers as sufficient evidence for the acceptance of the theory of the homology of the megaspores of angiosperms with those of the gymnosperms and the higher pteridophytes. It should mean as much in Peperomia as it does elsewhere in hetrosporous plants.

3. The tetrahedral arrangement of these first four nuclei points more strongly to the homology in question than does the linear tetrad, or axial row, arrangement, which

occurs in nearly all seed-plants, both gymnosperms and angiosperms, -- since a tetrahedral arrangement of the microspores is found in nearly all hetrosporous plants and in the megaspores of all hetrosporous pteridophytes. The linear tetrad of megaspores is universal in the Cycadales, the Coniferales, and the Ginkgoales, in all investigated cases known to the writer ; — but Juel (37) found a close approach to the tetrahedral arrangement in the megaspores of Larix sibirica as a general rule, the typical axial row being seldom found. The tetrahedral arrangement of megaspores is not altogether unknown in Angiosperms having been observed in Fatsia japonica by Ducamp (17). Transitions between the axial row and the tetrahedral arrangement have been observed in Aralia racemosa by Ducamp (17), in Garcinia by Treub (78), in Burmannia championii by Ernst and Bernard (22), in Cynomorium by Juel (38), and in Smilacina stellata by McAllister (46). The case of Smilacina is particularly interesting here since the four megaspores show various transitions between the typical axial row and the tetrahedral arrangement. Moreover, after the megaspores are formed and unmistakably separated by walls,

the walls disappear. The megaspore nuclei now become the first four nuclei of the embryo sac, and at this stage they assume the tetrahedral arrangement very similar to that in the four-nucleate embryo sac of Peperomia. It is not only in Peperomia that the first four nuclei of the embryo sac are arranged tetrahedrally, but this is likewise true in all genera in which sixteen free nuclei are formed in the embryo sac, — namely in Gunnera, (Schnegg, 65 ; Ernst, 20 and 21 ; Modilewski, 49 ; Samuels 60), in Sarcocolla (Stephens 70, in Brachysiphon (Stephens, 70), in Panaea (Stephens, 70), and in Euphorbia (Modilewski, 51, 52 and 53).

4. The fact that the tetrad is always complete in number of nuclei in Peperomia makes the homology seem rather more probable in this genus than it is in plants in which the axial row is incomplete, as for example, in one consisting of three cells instead of four.

5. Eleven species of Peperomia have been shown to have sixteen nuclei in the mature embryo sac. In addition to the six here investigated are: P. pellucida (Campbell, 6), P. hispidula (Johnson, 35), P. Sintenisii, P. arifolia, and P. ottoniana (Brown, 4). No species has been found to have

any other number. As Brown (4) points out, the presence of the larger number of nuclei in the mature embryo sac of Peperomia, than in the sac of ordinary angiosperms, is in harmony with the view that more megaspore nuclei are concerned in the formation of the Peperomia type of embryo sac.

(6) The fact that all four nuclei divide, or germinate, cannot militate against the theory that they are homologous with megaspore nuclei, because there are cases in which megaspores are undoubtedly formed and in which they all germinate, -- that is, the nuclei all divide. This is true, for example, in Crucianella(Lloyd, 42), in Smilacina stellata (McAllister, 46), and sometimes in Epipactis (Brown and Sharp, 5). And then there are intermediate cases in which one or more of the non-functional megaspore nuclei divide, e. g., in Cercis siliquastrum, Phaseolus multiflorus, and Erythrina cristagalli, -- all three investigated by Guignard (25). Another interesting case of this kind was found in Scilla (McKenney, 47).

(7). That all four nuclei take part in the formation of one embryo sac cannot constitute a valid objection to the view, because there are cases where megaspores are un-

doubtedly formed, in which all four participate in the formation of one embryo sac, as in Smilacina stellata (McAllister 46), and sometimes in Epipactis (Brown and Sharp, 5) ; the walls following the first two divisions of the megaspore mother-cell being evanescent in both cases. In the former case the megaspores are frequently arranged in an axial row, but as was mentioned above, the arrangement is very often an intermediate stage between the axial row and the tetrahedral arrangement, while in Epipactis the megaspores always have the linear arrangement.

In Euphorbia procera and E. palustris (Modilewski, 51 and 53) and in the Penaeaceae (Stephens, 70), the quadripolar grouping of the nuclei in the mature embryo sac furnishes a strong bit of evidence that the embryo sac in each of these cases is a composite structure derived from the equivalents of four megaspore nuclei. The same may be true of Peperomia, which has the same number of nuclei in the mature embryo sac, even though the nuclei do not have the quadripolar grouping.

(8) Another significant piece of evidence is that there is a resting period following the second division in the

embryo sac, -- that is, following the four-nucleate stage. This was observed in every species of Peperomia which was sufficiently studied. As is well known, a resting stage following the formation of the four megaspores is almost universal in plants. So, this phenomenon is in harmony with what would be expected.

(9) One of the strongest pieces of evidence favoring this view is the appearance of evanescent walls following the first and second divisions in the embryo sac of Peperomia, — together with the fact that these walls have never been seen in the eight-nucleate embryo sac, — that is, following the third division. These walls were first reported by Brown (4) in Peperomia Sintenisii and in P. arifolia. They have been seen by the writer in seven other species of Peperomia, namely: P. reflexa, P. verticillata, P. scandens, P. Fraseri var.. resediflora, P. blanda, P. Langsdorffii, and P. galioides. Similar evanescent separating walls occur in Smilacina stellata (McAllister, 46), and in Epipactis (Brown and Sharp, 5), in which cases it is plain that they are megaspore walls. Wiegand (81) reports an evanescent wall between the first two nuclei in the embryo sac of Convallaria, in which

case there are no degenerating megaspores, but the definitive archesporial cell forms the embryo sac directly, and this wall very probably represents a megaspore wall. In this case, however, only the heterotypic division is followed by an evanescent wall.

The appearance of separating walls is, however, not absolutely essential in the formation of megaspores in cases where it is generally admitted that megaspores occur, e. g., the walls usually do not appear in Crucianella (Lloyd, 42), and in Asperula (Lloyd, 42), and sometimes not in Eichhornia (Smith, 68), and Avena (Cannon, 10). In each of these cases, however, the embryo sac develops from a single megaspore nucleus, while the others degenerate, regardless of the absence of walls. But, since separating walls do generally appear between the megaspore nuclei in other plants, their presence in Peperonia certainly strongly favors the homology.

Another explanation of the occurrence of these walls, in harmony with Campbell's (7) view, was suggested by Brown (4), and immediately rejected. He says: "If the walls correspond to those of prothallial cells, we should expect to find them in the third division, but here not even a cell-plate was seen. Besides this, the nearest phylogenetic relatives in which the first divisions of a megaspore result in

a cellular structure are found among the leptosporangiate Filicales, where hetrospory is supposed to be of rather late origin, and it does not seem probable that Peperomia has reverted to the characters of an ancestor as remote as one in which we would find the first divisions of the megaspore giving rise to a cellular structure."

Since the separating walls occur in Peperomia following the first and second divisions in the embryo sac only, and not after the third division, it is difficult, if not impossible to conceive of any satisfactory homology for them, except that with the megaspore walls of other angiosperms ; that is, if it be admitted, as is so generally done, that megaspores occur at all in angiosperms.

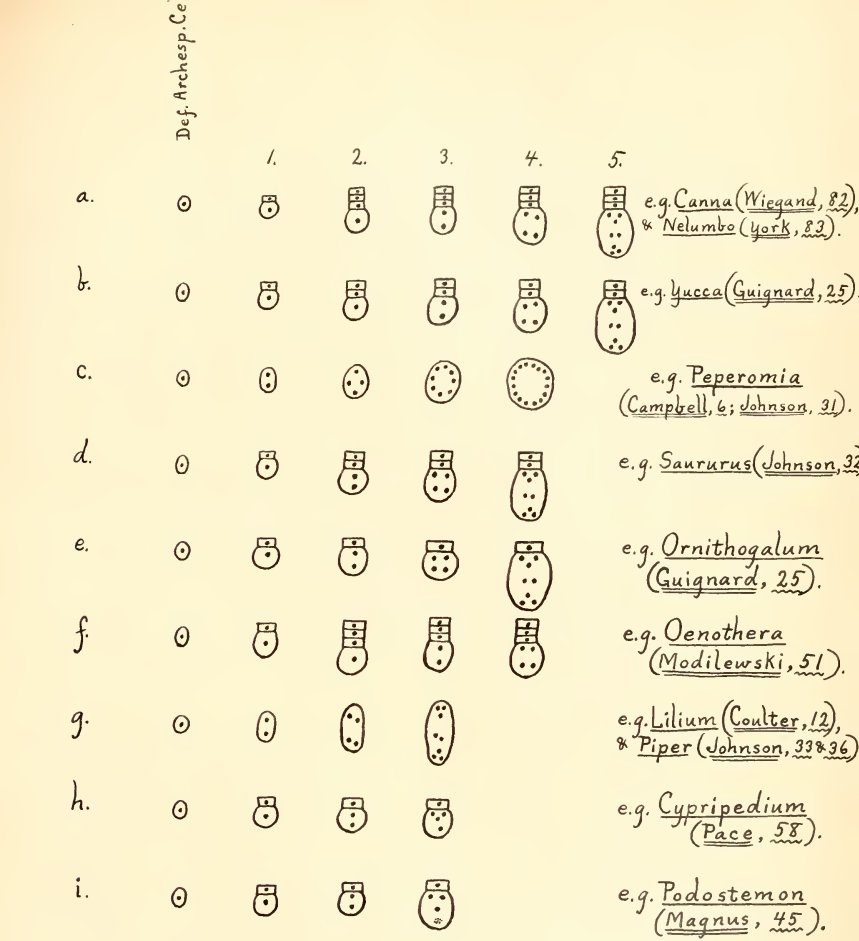
From these significant relations ; — from the origin of the embryo sac from what seems clearly a megaspore mother-cell, from the occurrence of the reduction division of its nucleus, from the tetrahedral arrangement of the four nuclei, from the complete number in the tetrad, from the resting period following the formation of the tetrad, from the increased number of nuclei in the sac, and from the appearance of evanescent walls, -- from all these facts in favor of our view, together with the fact that the germination of

all four megaspores and the participation of all of them in the formation of one embryo sac do not constitute valid objections to the theory, we are very strongly inclined to the view that the first four nuclei in the embryo sac of Peperomia are the equivalents of megaspore nuclei.

This theory of homologies is in harmony with the classification of embryo sacs, by recent workers (Ernst, 20; Coulter, 13; Samuels, 60), with regard to the number of generations of nuclei from the beginning of the reduction division to the mature sac.

Text-Fig. I illustrates diagrammatically the known types of derivation of the mature embryo sac from the definitive archesporial cell. The order, in which these are arranged, will suggest the phylogenetic sequence in which certain chief steps in the reduction of the number of cell or nuclear divisions between the definitive archesporial cell and the mature sac may have occurred. It also indicates the number of degenerating megaspores formed, where any occur.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I a, there are five cell and nuclear generations (the first two being cell generations, and the last three being nuclear generations) in the development from the definitive archesporial cell to



Text-Figure I.

In the type illustrated by Text-fig. I d, the definitive archesporial divides into an upper and a lower cell, of which the upper divides once more forming two potential megaspores, and the lower develops immediately, without the appearance of cell-walls, into an eight-nucleate embryo sac. Thus there are but four nuclear generations from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac, which is to be regarded as the product of the morphological equivalent of two megaspore nuclei.

spore nucleus dividing twice.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I e, there are four generations, one cell-generation and three nuclear generations, from the definitive archesporial cell and the mature embryo sac, which latter contains eight nuclei, and may be

the mature embryo sac, which latter is of the common eight-nucleate type. The embryo sac is here indisputably the product of one megaspore, which divides three times.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I b, the case is similar to that in Text-Fig. I a, but the upper cell formed by the first division of the definitive archesporial cell does not divide further. The embryo sac here contains eight nuclei, and is again clearly the product of but one megaspore, which divides three times.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I c, there are only four nuclear generations from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature sac. Since the first two of these nuclear divisions are followed by evanescent cell-walls, they may be regarded, as was pointed out above, as the equivalents of the first two cell-generations in Text-Fig. I a. That is, they are to be regarded as megaspore nuclei, and the mature embryo sac is the product of four megaspore nuclei, each megaspore nucleus dividing twice.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I e, there are four generations, one cell-generation and three nuclear generations, from the definitive archesporial cell and the mature embryo sac, which latter contains eight nuclei, and may be

considered to be the product of the morphological equivalent of two megaspore nuclei, each dividing twice.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I f, there are four generations, two cell generations and two nuclear, from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac. The sac here contains four nuclei and is clearly the product of one megaspore, which divides twice.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I g, there are three nuclear generations from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac, which latter contains eight nuclei, and may be considered to be the product of the morphological equivalent of four megaspore nuclei, each ~~megaspore~~ dividing but once.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig. I h, there are three generations, one cell-generation and two nuclear, between the definitive archesporial cell and the mature embryo sac, which latter contains four nuclei, and may be considered to be the product of the morphological equivalent of two megaspore nuclei, each dividing once.

In the type illustrated by Text-Fig I i, the case is similar to the preceding, -- the differences being that ~~the two evanescent cell-walls appear after the second nuclear division lower nucleus of the two, formed by the first division of the~~ in the embryo sac, and that the lowest nucleus in the sac degenerates, so that the mature sac contains but three

nuclei, which have arisen from the morphological equivalent of two megaspore nuclei.

~~definitive archesporial cell, degenerates, instead of the upper one, and in this case it is cut off by a wall.~~

If we accept this view of the phylogenetic sequence of the steps in the reduction of the development of sporogenous tissue, it is evident that Peperomia as well as Saururus, Ornithogalum, and Oenothera illustrates the first stage in the abbreviation of the development of megasporogenous tissue. The number of cell or nuclear divisions from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac has been reduced from five to four.

From the same point of view, Piper, as well as Lilium, Cypripedium, and Limnocharis illustrates the second stage in this reduction, where the number of cell or nuclear divisions from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac has been reduced to three.

As Miss Pace (58) has pointed out, if reduction should go one step further, we should have the condition present in the maturation of the animal egg. But no case showing reduction of the female sporogenous tissue to two cell-generations has been reported in plants.

It may be added that no unquestioned case of more than five cell and nuclear generations from definitive archesporial cell to mature embryo sac has been reported. Dessia-

toff (16) reported a case of six cell-generations in Euphorbia virgata, but Modilewski (53) later got different results when working on the same species.

As has been frequently pointed out, there is much more variation in the development of embryo sacs than was formerly thought. Coulter and Chamberlain (14, pp. 76-77) call attention to the great variability in the family, Liliaceae. The Podostemaceae, also, show much variation, as shown by [illegible] Magnus (45). Sometimes the variability is very great in a single genus.

In the genus Burmannia, Ernst and Bernard (22 and 23), found an interesting series of cases. In the species studied, the subepidermal primary archesporial cell becomes the definitive archesporial cell without cutting off a parietal or tapetal cell. In Burmannia Championii this forms sometimes three, but usually four megaspores, and then a typical eight-nucleate embryo sac develops from one of these, while the remaining two or three degenerate. In B. Candida the definitive archesporial cell divides to two cells, the chalazal one giving rise to a typical eight-nucleate embryo-sac, while the other degenerates. The division of the definitive archesporial cell is the heterotypic reduction division ; therefore, the cell, which gives rise to the embryo

sac, is the morphological equivalent of two megaspores. In E. coelestis, as a rule, the definitive archesporial cell develops directly into the embryo sac, without cutting off any non-functional megaspores. A typcial eight-nucleate embryo sac is developed here from the morphological equivalent of four megaspores. It is interesting to note here that the end product in all three cases is a typical eight-nucleate sac, whether it is developed from one megaspore or from the morphological equivalent of two or of four megaspores.

In the genus Euphorbia, two species, E. procera, and E. palustris, both investigated by Modilewski (51, 52, and 53), have sixteen-nucleate embryo sacs, while at least thirteen other species of the same genus, investigated by the same author, have typical eight-nucleate embryo sacs. The latter condition was found in Ricinus, Phyllanthus, Securinega, and Croton, four related genera belonging to the same family, the Euphorbiaceae.

Within a single species there is sometimes striking variation, as in Epipactis pubescens (Brown and Sharp, 5), where usually the embryo sac arises from the innermost one of three megaspores, but in other cases four megaspores take part in the formation of the sac. The authors further state

that there is some evidence that the embryo sac may at times be derived from two megaspores. In Salix glaucophylla (Chamberlain,11) there is even greater variation than in Epipactis pubescens.

That the origin of the embryo sac from the morphological equivalents of four megaspores as found in Peperomia is a derived condition rather than primitive, is further indicated by the following considerations:

(1) The vast majority of the embryo sacs of Angiosperms arise from a single megaspore, and the exceptions are not limited to plants, which for other reasons are known to be primitive. The sixteen-nucleate sacs, which have pretty certainly arisen from four megaspores, are distributed among four families of dicotyledonous plants, the Piperaceae, the Haloragidaceae, the Penaeaceae, and the Euphorbiaceae, none of which except the first has been considered primitive.

The eight-nucleate embryo sacs, which have arisen from four megaspores or their morphological equivalents, are found in widely separated families of both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. They occur in Typha (Typhaceae), according to Schaffner (62), Lemna (Lemnaceae) according to

Caldwell (8), Lilium (Liliaceae) according to Coulter(12), Epipactis (Orchidaceae) according to Brown and Sharp (5), Piper (Piperaceae) according to Johnson (33 and 36), Salix (Salicaceae) according to Chamberlain (11), Juglans (Juglandaceae) according to Karsten (39), Avicennia (Verbenaceae) according to Treub (78), and Aphyllon (Orobanchaceae) according to Miss Smith (68).

While it may be doubted whether the embryo sac is the product of four megaspores or their morphological equivalents in all cases mentioned above, it certainly cannot be doubted in cases like Epipactis (Brown and Sharp, 5) and Smilacina (McAllister, 46).

(2) In none of the heterosporous plants below the angiosperms, is the gametophyte known to be a product of the fusion of four germinating megaspores.

The endosperm nucleus of Peperomia in its origin from several nuclei shows a derived rather than a primitive condition, for nothing of this kind is found in other angiosperms which are considered primitive or in the hetrosporous plants below the Angiosperms.

The endosperm of Peperomia, which is cellular from the start, exhibits in this condition a feature which is

secondary rather than a characteristic that is primitive among angiosperms.

The primary archesporial cell, which is single in Peperomia, represents a less primitive condition, according to Körnicke (41), than the multicellular archesporium which is found very much more commonly among the more primitive of the Dicotyledons than among the higher groups. The evidence for this view has also been briefly reviewed by Coulter and Chamberlain (14, p. 60).

Representatives of all four families of the order Piperales have been examined in an attempt to ascertain whether any species showed an intermediate stage between the embryo sac of Peperomia and that of the typical eight-nucleate embryo sac, and to see whether any feature of the development of the embryo sac confirmed the view that Peperomia is primitive.

Of the Piperaceae, besides the genus Peperomia, four species of Piper have been examined, -- three by Johnson(33 and 36) and one by the writer and reported in this paper. All four have been shown to have eight-nucleate sacs, which develop directly from the definitive archesporial cell, -- no non-functional megaspores being formed. No other con-

dition has been found in this genus. As was pointed out, the reduction in the number of generations from the definitive archesporial cell to the mature embryo sac has proceeded one step farther in this genus than it has in the Peperomia.

Of the Saururaceae, species of Saururus, Anemiopsis, and Houttuynia have been examined by Johnson (32 and 34), and Houttuynia by Shibata and Miyake (67), and it is found that one or more non-functional megaspores are cut off and that in all cases typical eight-nucleate embryo sacs are formed from single megaspores.

Of the Lacistemaceae, Lacistema (Johnson,34) shows a typical eight-nucleate embryo sac derived from a single megaspore.

Of the Chloranthaceae, Hedyosmum (Johnson, 34) and Chloranthus (Armour, 1) have been examined, each of which shows a typical eight-nucleate embryo sac which arises from a single megaspore.

A mode of origin and development of the embryo sac which would confirm the idea that Peperomia is primitive, has not yet been found in any other genus of the order Piperales.

Finally, when we consider, (1) that the primary archesporial cell of Peperomia is single, - a condition probably derived ; (2) that the first four nuclei of the embryo sac

are probably homologous with megaspores, certainly not a primitive feature, (3) that the peculiar origin of the endosperm nucleus here probably represents a derived condition, (4) that an endosperm which is cellular from the start cannot be regarded primitive ; and (5) that none of the close relatives of Peperomia furnish any indication from the development of the embryo sac that the genus is primitive, we are inclined to accept the view first advanced by Johnson (31) and since confirmed by other workers (Brown, 4 and Samuels, 60) that the peculiarities in origin and development, of the embryo sac of Peperomia have been secondarily acquired.

S U M M A R Y.

The primary archesporial cell is single and subepidermal in all species of Peperomia examined.

The nucleus of the definitive archesporial cell, or embryo sac mother-cell, goes into synapsis before its first division.

Evanescent cell-walls occur following the first and second nuclear divisions in the embryo sac, in all six

of the species of which the material was most complete.

The mature sac contains sixteen nuclei, one of which functions as the egg nucleus, one as that of the single synergid, from six to nine others fuse to form the endosperm nucleus, and the remainder are individually cut off by cell-walls about the periphery of the sac and afterwards degenerate.

The endosperm is cellular from the start.

The embryo is undifferentiated externally except for a slight flattening on the micropyler side.

In Piper tuberculatum we have a typical eight-nucleate embryo sac, developed directly from the definitive archesporial cell, - no degenerating megaspores being formed.

That the first four nuclei in the embryo sac of Peperomia are homologous with megaspore nuclei, seems extremely probable from the following facts:- (1) They arise from a cell which with very little doubt may be considered a megaspore mother-cell ; (2) They are arranged tetrahedrally; (3) The tetrad is complete in number; (4) The larger than usual number of nuclei in the mature sac is in harmony with this view ; (5)The reduction of chromosomes occurs in the

divisions which give rise to these four nuclei ; (6) A resting stage follows the formation of these four nuclei; and (7) Evanescent cell-walls frequently follow the first and second divisions in the embryo sac, but not the third.

In view of the following considerations: (1) That the primary archesporial cell of Peperomia is single, - a condition probably derived ; (2) That the first four nuclei of the embryo sac are probably homologous with megaspores, - certainly not a primitive feature ; (3) That the peculiar origin of the endosperm nucleus here probably represents a derived condition; (4) That an endosperm which is cellular from the start cannot be regarded primitive ; and (5) That none of the close relatives of Peperomia furnish any indication, from the development of the embryo sac, that the genus is primitive, the writer is inclined to believe that the peculiarities in origin and development of the embryo sac of Peperomia have been secondarily acquired.

Finally, I wish to thank those who have helped make this study possible. I am under obligation to Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Biological Laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, for the use of a room in the Research

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

All figures are camera drawings except Figs. 25, 26, and all are from microtome sections except Figs. 25, 26, 36. The magnification given in the description of each figure is that actually shown by the figure as printed on the page.

Figs. 1-19. *Peperomia reflexa*.

Fig. 1. Longitudinal section of nucellus showing primary archesporial cell. X 835.

Fig. 2. Longitudinal section of ovule showing definitive archesporial, or embryo sac mother-cell, and parietal or tapetal cell. X 835.

Fig. 3. Longitudinal section of nucellus containing mature embryo sac mother-cell and two-layered tapetum. X 835.

Fig. 4. Longitudinal section of carpel showing bract, nucellus, embro sac mother-cell, integument, micropyle, stylar canal, immature and stigma. X 90.

Fig. 5. Longitudinal section of definitive archesporial cell, or embryo sac mother-cell, the nucleus showing synapsis. X 835.

Fig. 6. Nearly longitudinal section of a two-nucleate embryo sac showing evanescent cell-wall. X 835.

Fig. 7. Longitudinal section of a four-nucleate embryo sac showing tetrahedral arrangement of the nuclei. X 835.

Fig. 8. Longitudinal section of a four-nucleate embryo sac showing evanescent cell-wall. X 835.

Fig. 9. Longitudinal section of an eight-nucleate embryo sac. X 835.

Fig. 10. Longitudinal section of an embryo sac containing sixteen free nuclei. X 835.

Fig. 11. Longitudinal section of a mature embryo sac showing group of endosperm nuclei. X 835.

Fig. 12. Group of eight nuclei almost completely fused to form the endosperm nucleus (from transverse section of spike). X 835.

Fig. 13. Longitudinal section of an embryo sac showing egg, two peripheral nuclei, and two-celled endosperm. X 835.

Fig. 14. Longitudinal section of an embryo sac showing male nucleus within the egg, but not yet fused with the egg-nucleus, also the single synergid and the several celled endosperm. X 580.

Fig. 15. An embryo showing four cells in longitudi-

nal section; endosperm several-celled. X 580.

Fig. 16. Longitudinal section of mature embryo and endosperm. X 375.

Fig. 17. Longitudinal section of immature fruit showing how far it is sunk in the axis at this stage. X

Fig. 18. Longitudinal section of a mature fruit showing how far it is sunk in the axis. X 62 1/2.

Fig. 19. Hydathode and hair from a transverse section of peduncle of spike. X 275.

Figs. 20-28, Peperomia verticillata.

Fig. 20. ~~Longitudinal~~ Transverse section of ~~stamen~~ a pollen-sac showing tapetum and tetrads of microspores. X 835.

Fig. 21. Longitudinal section of ovule showing primary archesporial cell ; the integument just started. X 580.

Fig. 22. Longitudinal section of an embryo sac containing sixteen free nuclei. X 835.

Fig. 23. Longitudinal section of young carpel containing a lobed ovule. X 275.

Fig. 24. Longitudinal section of lobed ovule, older stage than preceding. X $62\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 25. Lateral exterior view of a reconstruction of a lobed ovule. X 100.

Fig. 26. Median longitudinal section of the preceding, showing integument and embryo sac of the fertile lobe. X 100.

Fig. 27. Transverse section of a lobed ovule, showing position of embryo sac in small fertile lobe. X 275.

Fig. 28. Longitudinal section of a deformed seed developed from a lobed ovule. X 62½.

Figs. 29-35, Peperomia scandens.

Fig. 29. Nearly longitudinal section of a two-nucleate embryo sac, showing the cell-plate, which is the beginning of the evanescent cell-wall. X 835.

Fig. 30. Transverse section of two-nucleate embryo sac showing evanescent cell-wall. X 835.

Figs. 31-32. Longitudinal sections of two-nucleate embryo-sacs showing evanescent cell-walls. X 835.

Fig. 33. Longitudinal section of a young carpel showing how far it is sunk in the axis X 62½.

Fig. 34. Longitudinal section of a mature fruit, showing how far it is sunk in the axis. X 62 1/2.

Fig. 35. Longitudinal section of the upper part of an embryo sac, showing the egg and the single synergid. X 835.

Fig. 36. Peperomia metallica.

Fig. 36. Lateral view of an interrupted flower-spike, showing zone of small vegetative leaves. X 1 1/6.

Fig. 37. Peperomia blanda.

Fig. 37. Longitudinal section of a four-nucleate embryo sac, showing evanescent cell-wall. X 835.

Figs. 38-44. Piper tuberculatum.

Fig. 38. Longitudinal section of young ovule, showing primary archesporial cell ; integuments not yet started. X 835.

Fig. 39. Longitudinal section of a slightly older ovule, in which the primary archesporial cell has divided to the definitive archesporial cell and the parietal cell. X 835.

Fig. 40. Longitudinal section of slightly older ovule, showing definitive archesporial cell or embryo sac mother-cell ; the parietal cell has divided forming tapetum four cells thick. X 835.

Fig. 41. Longitudinal section of nucellus, showing two-nucleate embryo sac. X 835.

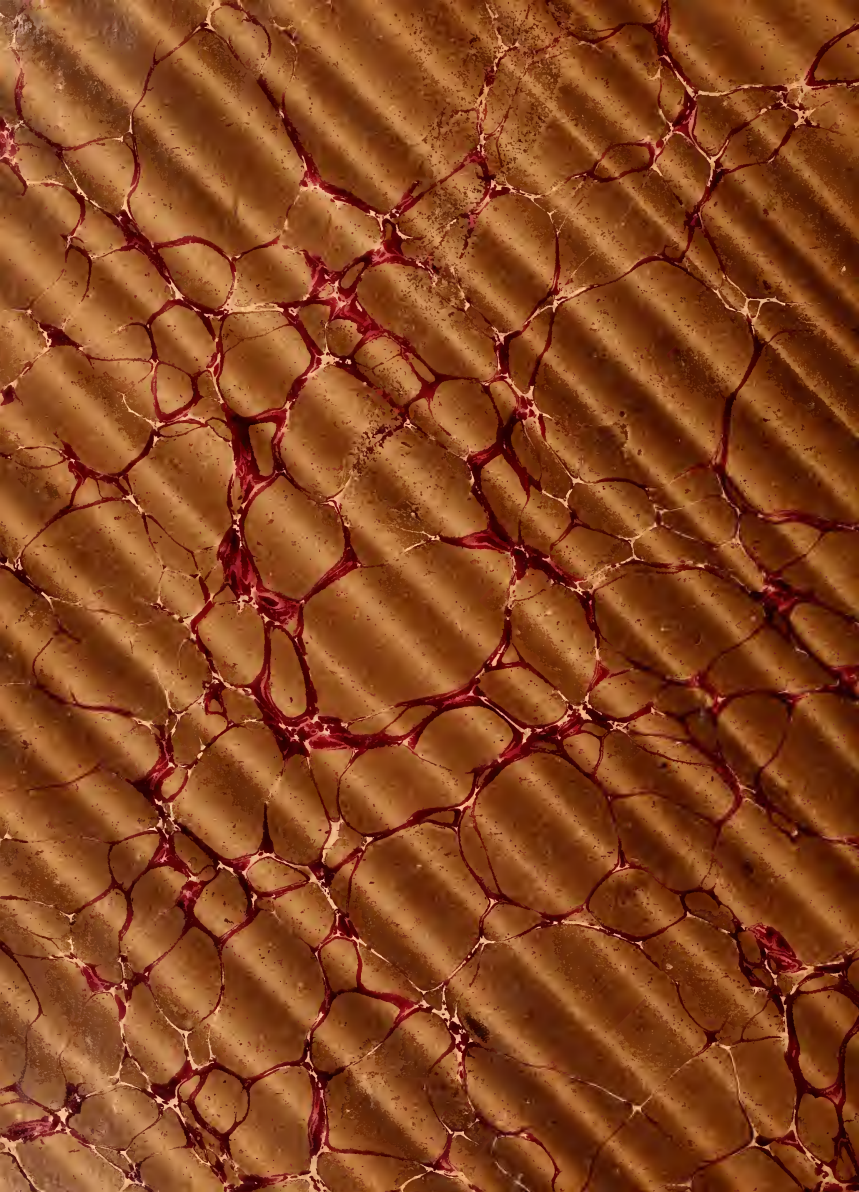
Fig. 42. Same as preceding in outline with addition of integuments. X 275.

Fig. 43. Longitudinal section of four-nucleate embryo

sac, showing the linear arrangement of the nuclei. X 835.

Fig. 44. Longitudinal section of eight-nucleate embryo sac, the two polar nuclei fusing to form the endosperm nucleus. X 835.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The writer, George Clyde Fisher, was born near Sidney, Ohio, on May 22, 1878. He is the son of H.Jay Fisher and Amanda Rinehart Fisher.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio. He attended Ohio Northern University two years and Miami University three years, receiving the degree of A. B. from the latter institution in 1905. For two years, 1905-1907, he taught science in the High School at Troy, Ohio. For three years, 1907-1910, he taught Botany and Zoology in Palmer College and Academy at De Funiak Springs, Florida. Here he was Principal of the Academy during the first two years, and Acting President of the College during the last year. He has worked four summers at the Biological Laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at Cold Spring Harbor, New York. In October, 1910, he entered the graduate department of The Johns Hopkins University. During the last two years, 1911-1913, he was Assistant in Botany in this Institution.